REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,731.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUTNEY HALL," 1,540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Sopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUCHUMBA," 867 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, CAPE MUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "PUCHUMBA," 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22		8	
Port Said	38	....	24		9	
Messina	50	....	34		14	
Naples	50	....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		14	
Genoa	50	....	34		14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

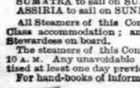
GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of freight, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool.....Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

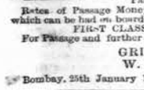
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
LAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay, 30th January 1877. Passenger Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons.
J. OWEN, COMMANDER.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 1ST FEBRUARY.



THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

First Class.....Rs. 450.

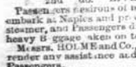
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
2nd do. LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th February
S SURAT	3141	580	G. C. Burne	12th do.
—TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S CATHAY	2962	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
—VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th March.
S PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—TANJORE	2263	450	J. Ormsby	2nd April.
S MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S ASSAM	3063	600	N. Stewart	7th May.
—THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Bates	14th do.
S SURAT	3141	580	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to Aden, Suez, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Marseilles, Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

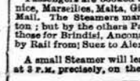
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.		
ASSAM	3033	500	Capt N. Stewart,	3rd Feb. at 3 P. M.
BAGALORE	2061	500	Capt G. N. Hector	3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead	31st March at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 27th January 1877. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 550.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

mbay, January 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S. S. MEMFI	2,680 Tons, 250 H.P.	on the 28th February 1877.
S. S. CASTORE	2,700 do.	250 do. do. 21st March „
S. S. ACHILLE	3,800 do.	400 do. do. 10th April „
A Passenger Steamer		do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALENTINES.

A Beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

	Agents.
Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Badhan & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner and Co.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Curnejee and Co.

2 Meadow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

POSITIVELY LAST EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

MR. JNO. ROBERTS, Junr., CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
WILL PLAY AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 1st FEB.
PLAY TO COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 9 P.M.
GAME 1,000 UP.

this occasion Mr. ROBERTS will show some of his celebrated
FANCY HAND STROKES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats (Body of Hall).....Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 1-8

SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.

Revival of the Favorite Comedy,
ORANGE BLOSSOMS,
And the ever-popular Burlesque,
ALADDIN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—We hereby AUTHORIZE MR. OTTO FIEDLER to SIGN our FIRM, and MR. JAMES BICKEL to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—At Dharamtar, on 1st March 1877, an IRON TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION, with Platform, which was meant for a Ferry Boat, but did not fulfil expectations.

G. W. ELLIOT,
President District L. F. C.

Colaba Local Funds President's Office, Camp Vave, 27th January 1877.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1876.
2. To elect Directors in room of Messrs. H. Maxwell and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st January 1877.

Immediately after the Annual General Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company at half past three o'clock in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 13th February next, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined to pass the following special resolutions, viz:—

1. That the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.
2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and fix his or their remuneration.
3. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Articles 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st January 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fun
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1877.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
The Application of Physical Force; by Amedee Guillemin, from the French, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lockyer, contains Laws of Weight, Heat, Magnetism, &c., Illustrated	2 2 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. July to December 1876	4 4
A Wreath of Indian Stories; by A. L. O. E.	2 4
Yoser's Primer of Physical Geography	0 12
Tennyson's New Poem, Harold	3 12
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England; by A. Rhoner, Illustrated	13 4
He would be a Soldier; by Mounteney Jephson, Illustrated	3 12
Felicia; by M. B. Edwards	3 12
Halves, a Novel; by J. Payn	3 12
Miss Angel; by Miss Thackeray	3 12
Her Dearest Foe; by Mrs. Lovett Cameron	3 12
David Lloyd's Last Will; by Hesba Stretton	1 12
London Society, Volume July to December 1876	6 12
Food: some account of its Sources, and Uses: by A. H. Church	2 0
Bridges: an Elementary Treatise on their Construction and History; by F. Jenkin	3 4
The Arctic World: its People, Plants, Animals and Natural Phenomena. Illustrated	9 8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1877	3 12
The Smoker's Guide, Philosopher and Friend	1 0
Mira's Album for 1 77	1 8
North-Western Gazetteer: a History of the Past with Lessons for the Future; by Capt. H. M. Hoe er, 2 vols.	17 8
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, new edn. revised.	6 12
Epoch in any Grade, by H. A. L., "The Old Schoolmaster," Illustrated, 2 v ls.	18 12
History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century; by Leslie Stephen, 2 vols	17 8
Chapters in the History of Popular Progress, chiefly in relation to the Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury; by J. Routledge	10 0
Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by G. O. Trevelyan, 2 vols	22 8
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The Wanderers: or adventures in the Wilds of Trinidad and the Orinoco, by di ti ditto	3 4
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,
MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

SENSIBLE VALENTINES.

TO A LADY.	TO A GENTLEMAN.
A New Fan.	A New Hat.
A Silver Belt.	A New Stick.
A New Bonnet.	A New Scarf.
A Dozen Gloves.	A Signet Ring.
Ivory Glove Box.	A New Helmet.
A Silver Tea Pot.	A New Pugree.
A Length of Silk.	A Courier Bag.
A Silk Umbrella.	A Despatch Box.
An Oxydized Belt.	A Lounge Chair.
A Pair Paris Shoes.	A Travelling Bag.
A Silver Card Case.	A Silver Card Case.
A Silver Chatelaine.	A Silver Cigar Case.
A Set of Whitby Jet.	A Meerschaum Pipe.
A piece of Jewellery.	A Silver Napkin Ring.
A Lace Handkerchief.	A Bottle of Perfumery.
A Bottle of Perfumery.	A Set of Studs or Solitaires.
A Crystal Chatelaine Watch.	A Box of Fancy Handkerchiefs.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

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SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times, Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL and Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF

Straduarius	Rs.	63 0
Guernarius	„	75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	„	100 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black wood case complete.

Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black wood case complete.....Rs. 150 0
Violin strings per set ..... „
Violas and Bow ditto in cases from Rs. 25, 35, 45 and ..... „ 55 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 3, 5, 7 and ..... „ 10 0
Set of Zellan Tuning Pipes for the Violin ..... „ 6 0

BANJOS.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	Rs.	25 0
Do. do. do.	plain wood, brass hoop, in case complete	„ 28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	„	30 0
Do. do.	Brass Hoop, in case complete	„ 35 0
Do. do.	do., plain wood, machine head, of superior make in case complete	„ 40 0
Do. do.	do., inlaid wood, in case complete	„ 50 0
Tuning Pipes for Six-string Banjo		„ 9 8
Cheap Banjos without cases, each Rs. 15, 20 and		„ 25 0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and		„ 8 0
Banjos strings per set, Rs. 2-8 and		„ 3 8

TAMBOURINES.

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter	Rs.	6 0
Nine jingles, 12 inches	„	9 0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter	„	12 8
Four jingles, 14 inches in diameter	„	12 0
Tacked Parchment heads	„	3 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Rs. 1 and	„	1 8

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	Rs.	2 0
A substitute for Bones—The Distinct	„	2 0

CASTAGNETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	Rs.	2 0

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

From	Rs.	5 0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL"
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA,

In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* R. Rose & Co.		
Each	Rs.	65 0
Concertinas of a Superior Manufacture	„	85 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15 and	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st JAN. 1877.

CONSOLS remain at 95¼, but French Rentes have advanced from 107½ to 107¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday although extremely quiet—the sales having only reached 6,000 bales—was nevertheless steadier than might have been expected from the heavy American receipts. Arrivals are easier according to private advices, but Reuter's spot prices are unchanged, and there does not appear to have been any great pressure to effect sales. The Manchester Piece Goods Market, however, continues flat with a general decline of 1½d. per piece, and yesterday's receipts at the American ports being again ahead of last year, we may look for poor accounts of to-day's Liverpool Market.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ cents, May shipment 13 11-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows: —

	1877. This week	1876. Last week	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts...	22,000	21,000	20,000	17,000
Four days' do. ...	79,000	61,000	64,000	54,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,080,000	.....	3,000,000	2,572,000

Coffee is steady at an improvement of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged.

A further withdrawal of £150,000 from the Bank of England for France, is reported, making £800,000 since last return. These continued withdrawals have given rise here to some anticipations of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, but the position we think is still too strong to render any movement necessary.

As we anticipated when remarking on last Saturday's return, no change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of Interest and Discount at to-day's Board Meeting. We may therefore take it that we have seen the dearest point in money for a time if not for the season, as Call Rates are now much easier than it was, and may be expected to become more so with the close of the export season there.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, contrary to the usual custom on a Wednesday, has been extremely weak, the Banks have shown much more anxiety to buy than sell, and the general anticipation, therefore, is that Council drafts will have been tendered for at comparatively low rates. Very little business has been done, as sellers of the few bills that are making are holding off in expectation of a decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 15-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10¼d.	,,

On Calcutta there are few buyers, and for demand we now quote par to ¼ premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 98½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, if anything, is a shade weaker. We call Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97 to Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼.

The SHARE MARKET is dull and any change in values is in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower, Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower, as also are Mofussil Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies partake of the general dulness, and we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, and Rs. 5 per share in Broach Mills, Coorla, Manockjee Petit, Mazagon and Orientals.

COTTON to-day has been quiet with only a moderate business doing. Prices are not altered, but sellers are more willing to do business at the decline in anticipation of dull advices, from Liverpool to morrow. Cotton is now beginning rather more freely, the receipts yesterday being 4,362 bales, making 12,144 bales for the five days. The Railways, however, are still working slowly, and we fear we are not likely to see really free arrivals for at least another month. Great dissatisfaction is expressed by up-country agents not only at the delay but with the condition in which Cotton is being delivered. Within the past few days some large lots of Oomrawuttee have come forward badly damaged by rain, and serious disputes have arisen in consequence. To-day's closing prices are:—

Best Hinguhaut, ready	Rs. 220	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach, Feb.	,, 218	,,
,, Akote ,, ...	,, 204	,,
Good Omra- ,, ...	,, 202	,,
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 199	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 195	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera April.....	,, 198	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 195	,,

FREIGHTS continue quiet, although there is perhaps rather more enquiry than was manifested yesterday. For immediate shipment we quote £2 10 for Liverpool, further forward £2 7-6 per ton. For Trieste and Venice £2 2 6 has been done. By sail there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are exceedingly quiet both in the bazaar and with importers. Transactions are limited and prices, if anything, are a shade easier, although in view of the downward tendency of Exchange importers are not pressing sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	Rs.
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 do.	725
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	10 do.	705
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
Ch ered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	40,000	250	all	8 do.	283
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	100
National Bank of India.	87,320	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	488

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.ct	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.....	1,000	1,000	16	p.c.	1,060
Alliance Spinning...	500	2,500	all	100	2,480
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowanigur M. and F. Company	320	2,000		100 p.s.	1,630
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,185
Bombay Hemp and Jute Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.ct	103
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	845
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,055
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	10 p.s.	1,260
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,275
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	873	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	2,000	..	900
Jam'at Bailoo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	45 p.s.	1,103
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,130
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s.	1,210
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	480
Manockjee Petit's....	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,330
Morarjee Spinning	2,000	500			320
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	975
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s.	830
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,060
Soonderdas Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	900
Do do. 1 Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8 9	5 p. c. 260 xd.
Do. New £20 shares...	..	£20	13 9 14 6	do. 26
Ditto ...	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do. 72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21 12 1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,00	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19 0 5 15	do. 235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,360
Alliance Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	815
Anglo-Persian Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Bombay Press Co. (New)..	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	400
Broach Press Co.	175	1,000	all	60	725
Broach Cotton Co.	155	500	all	40 p.s.	430
Bunder Cotton Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75
Carnac Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Cotton Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	560
Dharamsey and Co. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	180
Dharamsey Press Co....	332	1,000	all	180 do	312
Hydrabad Co.	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,350
Ditto	300	500	all	35 do	160
Ditto	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	320
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	325
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	600
Rasoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	445
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	3,948	2,000	all	25	970
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	750	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	665
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220 xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	30½ p.s.	1,695
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	850	500	300	36 p. s.	220
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	8 p. s.	29
Treacher and Co.	1,200	500	all	8 p. ct	455
Vegaa Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	38

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 27th January, 1877.

Open, 439 Miles.	Rs	a. p.
Coaching	56,740	0 0
Merchandise	69,129	0 0
Other Receipts	700	0 0
Telegraph.....	660	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,27,439	0 0

Corresponding week in January 1876.

Open, 439½ Miles.	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	49,554	0 0
Merchandise	72,127	0 0
Other Receipts	377	0 0
Telegraph	447	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,22,555	0 0
Increase Rs.....	48,84	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co's S. S. BATAVIA, 1,321 tons, Captain L. Crocco, will sail to-day for Genoa via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 96 tons, Captain H. Percy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chuar and Carwar, with a general cargo and sixty five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE RENN, 279 tons, Captain P. Cadet, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Bordeaux via Mangalore, brought the following cargo:—39 cases dantzing, 10 cases curacao, 13 cases liquor, 95 cases champagne, 183 cases sardines, 4 cases provisions, 250 tons coal, 6 cases olive oil, 6 cases medicine, 4 cases goods, 1,359 cases brandy, 100 planks, and 474 cases wine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Capt G. Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 23rd), via intermediate ports, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mrs MacPherson 2 children and ayah, Mrs Faichney, Captain and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Brake, Miss Haine, Mrs. Woodrow, Col. Gordon, Mr. Semple, and Mr. Smith, she brought the following cargo:—723 packages piece-goods, 457 bales twist, 7 cases thread, 57 cases hardware, 248 cases soap, 200 cases tobacco, 15 cases colour, 51 kegs lead, 19 cases fire-clay, 16 bales bathers, 25 bales twist, 12 packages machinery, 39 packages champagne, 39 cases sherry, 9 packages brandy, 23 packages whiskey, 3 packages gin, 46 packages claret, 4,632 bars iron, 2,095 cases pipes, 629 cases wine and spirits, 50 casks sulphur, 62 packages wine, 867 casks spelter, 20 cases biscuits, 40 drums oil, 39 cases salt, 25 cases clock, 225 packages beer, 267 pipes, 221 cases tobacco pipes, and many other packages of merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	India (s).....	Read	Liverpool, Dec 23.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Percy	Virgoria, Jan 28.
	H M S Crocodile ...	Sharpe	Portsmouth, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Ocean (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Hereford	McCarthy	Galle.
	Chile	Ward	Hull.

The Steamer Batavia, Crocco, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer India, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
29	Bokhara (s).....	Calcutta.
	Vixen (s).....	Calcutta.
	Virginia (s).....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per French Steamer Meinam—From Marseilles to Madras—Mr and Mrs. Corbish, Mr and Mrs. Claridge, Mr Mayer and three Missionaries and Mr Hencke From Singapore to Madras—Mahomed Medin and one infant, Mahomed Youssoon Saib Tomsic. From Galle to Madras—Dustakeer Baksh.

Per s. s. Africa—Mr. Ellis, Mr Roupell, Capt Mosse.

Per s. s. Egotia—Mr Morgan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo s—1 case shawls Hajee Atta Oola; 11 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co; 188 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Arabs—209 packages dry ginger and 75 bales cotton, Moolje Jaitha and Co; 5 6 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales wool, Jaithamund Lochraj; 60 bales wool, Goculdas Tokersee; 22 bales wool, Bhawanjee Premchund, 39 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 120 bales cotton, Varudkan Tookersee.

Nizam s—75 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass.

India s—2 890 bags wheat, H Cassen and Co.

Guy Mannering s—500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 37 bales cotton, Pel 7 yrs; 10 bales cotton, Tyabjee and and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—4 cases fishmaws and 2 cases peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee; 13 bundles E teeth, Surriff Durvesh.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hotspur, 1,500 bags rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Lady Cairns, 77 ales cotton, Vinay and Co.

Cosmopolitan s—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—53 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—2,100 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR SUEZ.

Ettore s—16 pots rosa oil and 4 pots coolfa oil, M M M Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—21 cwts sandalwood, Manockjee Manockjee and Co; 63 cwts sandalwood, Rooseebhoy Hubibbhoy; 100 packages resins, Jadha Dewjee; 189 packages raisins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 packages sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Doosa; 4 packages sharkfins and 7 packages fishmaws, Marseilly Dama; 10 bales cotton wool, Felojee Nowrojee; 20 bundles E teeth M C Ebram; 4 cases sharkfins, Abdoola Moorsa; 31 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—1st FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Rolli Brothers vs Waljee Canjee and others—Chuttoorbhoy Waljee and others—Claimants, Shareholders and Thearedass.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy Shamjee and another—P and Smith and Manfadjee.

154-76—Prescot and Wieter—Robert Joy vs Abdool Sattar Haji Mahomed and others—Balkrishna and B. Pestonjee K. Shroff and Bezony.

570-75—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Usman Amodh Bukha—Mr Skipsey

573-76—Hearn and Langley—Velvahoo and another vs Pemjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thearedass.

161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nenadass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

188-76—Chalk—Mereseth Jones vs Joseph C. Laurence—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Sy d Yoosuf bin Syed Hoosein vs Ahmed Sullaman and others.

In person—Dhurnabai widow vs Coly Bodia Rama.

LONG CAUSES.

190-76—Rivenston Hore and Langley—Hajee Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Jardine and Gard Skipsey

375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

202-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeevandass vs Bhuttondas Bymohundass and another—Prescot and Winter.

99-76—Mr Chalk—Ashabai and others vs M C Kettette Coonjee and another—Lynch and Tobin.

569-76—Lynch and Tobin—C Nusserwanjee Cama and others vs D Rustomjee Banajee—Jefferson and Payne.

537-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Madan S vs Ragoo Balloo—Mr Turner.

568-76—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee (Esmail Seelick and others vs Shamjee Poonjaui and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.) at 4 o'clock p. m.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the letters of Administration with the will annexed of Muthoora Goomtoo Nasjoonee, deceased—K Monockjee and Purna Muthoora N S applicant vs Ram chunder Raghoonathjee and Sokabai Javator—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Objections to Commissioners Report.

470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cowsajee Davur and another vs Mithabai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

659-74—Shamrao P—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

New Long Causes fixed for 1st February will be called on upon the above mentioned day, but only undefended suits will be proceeded with or Consent Decree taken, Defended suits will come in their order after part heard case.

New Long Causes.

674-76—In person—Ags Ally Mahomed bin &c, Bebee Suckeena and others—Shyamrao P.

677 76—N N Kothare—Lukmidass Puddumsey vs Sidram Appa Vulled &c and another.

678-76—In person—Inderjee Narroujee vs Shamjee and others—M M Munsh.

680-76—J C C mma—Nyamjee Eduljee O vs Husson Amrajee and others—O Semale

695-76—Remington, Hore Langley—Hajee Haroon Adam vs Tukamjee Lawjee—Fletcher and Smith.

696-76—Hearn and Cleveland A G Latham and others vs Abeychund Rasjee.

697-76—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs Rhemersjee Framjee Kersee—Carnie, Lynch and Owen.

698-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote vs Merwanjee Framjee Kersee—Carnie, Lynch and Owen.

699-76—Prescott and Winter—The C D'Escompte DeParis vs Madowjee Mooljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

632-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hargovan Dhuttoo vs Manecorow widow—Chapman and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gunzaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane.

694-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Huneraj vs Hajee Adom Hajee Ismail Mirza H Khan.

SHORT CAUSES.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsookdass vs Hanoomall Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·911
Temperature of the Air.....	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·9
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	70·0
General Direction of wind NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	341

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 30.

Brown, Capt, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 31.

Gordon, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Pennington, Capt, Bengal 13th Lancers, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Harison, Lieut Col Bombay 9th Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 31st January 1877.

The C in C is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff, subject to the confirmation of C in C in India:

Lt F Pilkington R E, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain Cholda 2-7th Fusiliers whose temporary appointment ceases.

The C in C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Cavalry—Lt A W Loch, 3rd Squadron Comdr 2nd and Horse to officiate as 3rd Squadron Comr under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office.

It is intimated that Capt and Adjt T B Tyler, 4th Bgde R A, has been appointed to the Riding Establishment, Woolwich, and he is directed to proceed to England forthwith.

Lt C Russell has been appointed to D Baty C Bgde R H A vice G B N Martin.

The following Order is confirmed.—

2nd Cavalry—Regimental Order dated 30th Oct 1876, directing Lt Pringle, officiating Squadron officer to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commandt until the arrival of Lt Loch.

The undermentioned officers have leave of a absence;—

3rd Hussars.—Lt T H M Kelly in extension to remain in Bombay, from 22nd Jan 1877 for one month, on medical certificate.

51st Foot—Lt E L Burnett, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board, Royal Artillery—Lt W T Dendy (D Baty 4th Bgde) from date of departure to Bombay, for thirty days, on medical certificate to appear before a Medical Board.

66th Foot—Capt T Harris in extension to remain at Mahableshwer, from 30th Jan to 15th Feb 1877, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps Col T Rooke (Commandant 5th of N I. D) to Bombay from date of departure for thirty days on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 27.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Gov Genl, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67, Sec 19, is pleased to nominate the Hon E A Dalyell to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Gov Genl for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr L P D Broughton, Admnstr Genl of Bengal, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

The services of Mr J Bonham, A st Comr in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Hon Ashley Eden, C S I, having been appointed by H E the Viceroy and Gov Genl of India, subject to the approbation of H M the Queen, Empress of India, to officiate as Lt-Govr of the Bengal Div of the Presy of Fort William, assumed charge of the office on the 8th inst.

The services of Baron J Rentinck, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Mr P C H Snow, Ast Comr, 3rd class, in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of British Burma.

Mr F A Robertson, of H M's B C S, reported to the Govt of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 13th ult.

Maj H. S. Jarrett resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, from Lieut A. C. Talbot, on the forenoon of the 16th inst.

The Hon Romesh Chander Mitter, B L, Actg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 15th inst.

Appointment—Surgeon Oswald Baker, Offg Supt of the Jail at Moulmein in British Burma, to be Civil Surgeon of Thayetmyo.

Appointment—Surg C Little, M D, is confirmed in his appointment of Civil Surgeon of Akola, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is leased to invest Judge Sreenut Chunder Dass BA, BL, Extra Asst Comr in Assam, with the powers of a Moonsif in the Dist of Sibsagar.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act XXIII of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Pargana Aldemau, in the Sultanpur District, shall cease to be under settlement from the date of the republication of this notification in the Oudh Gazette.

Mr R A Down, Sub Asst Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, who, under Notification No 33, dated the 12th inst, was attached to the Forest Survey Department for a period of twelve months, joined that D pt on the 25th Nov last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Durand, Offg Pol Asst, 1st Class, and 1st Asst to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

From the date on which Mr H M Durand, Offg Pol Asst, 1st Class, takes the leave granted by Notification No 126 G, dated 22nd Jan 1877—

Capt E A Fraser, Offg Pol Asst 3rd Class, to officiate as Pol Asst, 1st Class.

With reference to No ification of this date, No 127 G, Capt E A Fraser, Offg Pol Asst 1st Class, is posted as 1st Asst to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

Lieut A P Thornton, Offg Pol Asst, 3rd Class, and Asst Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana to be interim Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, during the absence of Mr Thornton and Jeysulmere, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Appointment.—Mr J C Plowden, C S, Inspr Genl of Police, Assam, to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J Johnstone, Pol Asst 1st Class, and Attache in the Foreign Department, are placed at the disposal of the Maj Gen Commanding the Mandalay Field Force, from the 27th inst.

Mr R S Shaw, Offg Pol Agent, 2nd Class, and British Joint Comr, Ladakh, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Surg H Johnstone, C B, Residency Surgeon, Mandalay, is granted subsidiary leave for nine days in addition to that granted to him by Notification of this Dept, No 1845 G, dated 26th August 1876.

Lieut C W Ravenshaw to officiate as Boundary Settlement Offr on the Khasi and Jyntea Hills Political Agency, Bhopal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt Dalrymple.

Posting.—Lieut E L Durand is appointed to Manipur.

With reference to Notification No 1893 of this date, Lieut E L Durand, Pol Asst, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, and to officiate as Pol Agent, 3rd class.

From the date on which Lt E L Durand assumes charge at Manipur, Capt J W Rideout ceases to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd class.

Maj V E Law to be Political Asst, 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as Political Asst, 1st class.

Lt P Hope to be Political Asst, 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as Pol Asst, 2nd Class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Extraordinary leave for eight months is granted to Mr R W Ledwick, Bombay C S, Accountant Genl and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Madras.

The under-mentioned Officers are appointed to officiate temporarily in the offices mentioned against each name:—

Mr W Donald, as Accountant Genl and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr F de H Largpee, as Asst Accountant General, Madras.

Mr D Kishn Singh, as Asst Accountant General, Madras.

Mr Hugh S Barnes, B C S, is appointed to be Private Secy to the Right Hon Sir John Strachey, K C S I, Financial Member of the Govr Genls Council, with effect from the 14th Dec 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Personal Staff.—H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl of India has been pleased to appoint Capt the Hon G H Villiers, Grenadier Guards, to be 2nd Aide-de-Camp on H E's personal staff, with effect from the 1st Jan 1877.

The services of Capt E S Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce, with effect from the date on which he joined the personal staff on the Hon Sir R Temple, Bart, K C S I, as special Secy.

Govr Genl's Body Guard—Lt C W Muir, B I S C, Squadron Officers, 6th Bl Cavy, to be Adj, vice Capt H Deane, appointed 3rd Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept.

Punjab Frontier Force—No 1 Mountain Battery—Lt P A, MacNair, R A, to be 2nd Subn.

No 2 Mountain Battery—Lt E A Smith, R A, to be 2nd Subn.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Cavalry Surgn C E McVittie, in medical charge 1st Infantry, to be the medical charge, vice Surgn Maj J G Reed, M D, deceased.

1st Infantry—Surgn T Hume, Offg in medical charge 4th Infty, to the medical charge, vice Surgn C E McVittie.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn G P Mackenzie, M D, Moll Dept, late Offg Civil Surgeon, Bahraich, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

The following Officers are temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of State Railways to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

Mr T L Tanner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Mr C H G Jenkinson, Asst Engr, 1s grade.

Mr. G W K Martin, Overseer 1st grade, Port Blair, is promoted to the rank of Supervisor, 2nd grade.

In consequence of the return from furlough of Lt-Col J O Mayne, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, the following officers will revert to their substantive appointments with effect from 27th Dec 1876:—

Maj S T Trevor, R E, from temporary Suptdg Engr 1st grade to Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

		4 P.M.	
Tuesday	Feb. 6	Tuesday.....	Mar. 6
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday.....	Feb. 3	Saturday.....	Mar. 31
,, ...	Mar. 3	,, ...	Apr. 28

In accordance with the Postal Guide for 1876, the Post Offices at Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, VIA ADEN.

Monday	Feb. 12	Monday.....	Apr. 9
,, ...	Mar. 12	,, ...	May 7

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENG

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 31st JAN.

The Legislative Council met at noon to-day. Mr. Hope introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests.

Mr. Dalyell thought it would be better to leave each local Government to legislate as it deemed requisite in respect to forests in its own jurisdiction, instead of passing one general law, and leaving each local Government to extend it as it thought fit. Such a course would have the advantage of containing the whole law in respect of the particular locality in one place instead of requiring reference and notifications to find what the law was. Moreover, Act 7 of 1865, although it allowed each Government to frame rules under the Act, expressly reserved the rights and privileges of individuals, whereas the present Bill might fitly be termed a Bill to extinguish and commute private rights. On behalf of Madras Mr. Dalyell took special exception to the Bill; they were desirous of having their own law there on the subject.

Mr. Hobhouse explained that the Bill would enable any local Government having a legislature to pass its own law if requisite.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hope introduced the Broach and Kaira Thakores Bill. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hope introduced a Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and moved that it be referred to a committee. Mr. Dalyell regretted he was obliged to take exception to this Bill also, as affecting seriously and imposing hardships on a large number of people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the salt trade. As far as he knew, neither the Madras nor Bombay Governments complained of any great salt smuggling on the coast. Mr. Bullen Smith enquired whether any necessity had arisen for the Bill. He believed the provisions of the Bill would entirely shut out the whole class of coasting vessels, and considered a longer period of one month should be allowed to report on the Bill in order to permit careful enquiries to be made. As to the necessity of such a measure His Excellency the President also enquired whether any of the local Governments had represented the necessity of such a measure. Mr. Hope explained that complaints of salt smuggling were made from time to time and applied principally to the western coast. If necessary the Select Committee could delay the presentation of their report. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Hobhouse presented the final report of the committees to amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief; also to amend the Indian Registration Act, and introduced a Bill to amend Act 13 of 1875. The Council then adjourned for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Adrian Patterson has been appointed to act as Inspector General of Police.

One Executive and two more Assistant Engineers have been sent to Bombay on the famine relief works.

Mr. Macalpine, of Messrs. Monteith and Company, has been elected master of the Calcutta Trades' Association for the ensuing year.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 31st JAN.

Sir Henry Davies' term as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is extended, the *Pioneer* says, to the 7th of April. Doctor Roe, of the 21st Punjab Infantry, is promised the appointment of Joint Civil Surgeon at Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 31st JAN.

The Viceroy's Council met to-day. Mr. Dalyell took his seat on his re-appointment. Mr. Hope introduced the following:—A Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests; a Bill to relieve from encumbrances estates of the Thakores of Broach and Kaira; also a Bill restricting the transport of salt by sea. Mr. Hobhouse presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill defining and amending the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief; also the final report on the Bill amending the Indian Registration Act 1871. Mr. Hobhouse introduced a Bill to amend Act 13 of 1875. The Council then adjourned till the 9th.

ADVICE TO PRINCE NIKITA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31st JAN.

The British, German and Italian Consuls advise Prince Nikita to make peace if the Porte cedes territory.

THE BURMESE AMBASSADORS.

LISBON, 31st JAN.

The Burmese Embassy has arrived here.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

ATHENS, 31st JAN.

General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has arrived here.

FRESH SUMMONSES AGAINST [illegible]

LONDON, 31st JAN.

Summonses have been granted against Doctor Slade, this time on the charge of conspiracy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India S. N. Co.'s s. s. Aroot left Lisbon on the afternoon of the 26th instant, and the same Company's s. s. Agra left yesterday.

LONDON, 30TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been flat.

7lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

8½lbs. do. ..... 8s. 3d.

42s. Mule Twist..... 1s.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¼d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 107½.

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departures—Minerva, Nuphar and Redewater.

CABUL NEWS.

[PUNJAB AND FRONTIER NEWS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 27TH JAN.

OUR latest from Cabul reports that the Ameer of Cabul has come to the conclusion that Kandahar is not even now sufficiently garrisoned, and he has ordered a further body of troops to that territory. The troops intended for Kooram to overawe the turbulent population have not yet left for that country, owing to the roads being obstructed by snow. The troops, it is fully believed, will be permanently stationed there.

In Zoormat, Turkee and Andree the people show a decided disinclination to pay revenue. The governors of these countries have urged the Cabul Government to despatch troops to them with the view of effecting the realisations. Year after year the aid of troops to collect revenue has to be obtained.

General Daud Shah, the commander of the forces at Kandahar, has begun to weed the army under his command of the Kazelbash family influence, which he finds a terrible obstacle to discipline and combined action in time of need, by the dismissal of some and reduction of others. This action on his part has caused a great commotion in Cabul, where the influence of this section of the community is very powerful both for good and evil. No proper governor or chief has been appointed to Laipura and the state of affairs there is deplorable. Nowroz Khan is somewhere near Gandeb, where he interferes with travellers on the Peshawar and Cabul road. The Cabul durbar have all along shown a reluctance to coerce this chief and his followers by a display of a large force. It is fully believed that Nowroz Khan and his following will yet be subsidised. The Governorship of Kandah or Jellalabad was offered to Meer Azal Khan, who, however, refused, both on the ground that he would not be able to deal firmly with the officials, the majority of whom are his connections. Both these territories are inefficiently governed in the opinion of the durbar and the want of a suitable sirdar for the post is much felt.

Some significance, we think, might be attached to the periodical visits to Cabul of bodies of Wazeers, headed by their chief Manee Khan. This chief is a stipendiary of the British Government, and these visits of his and his followers tend to show that he is not well disposed to our Government. Since his failure in the Dour Valley in 1872, to proclaim himself as well as to prove that he was the most influential and powerful chief among different clans of the Wazeers, he has been restless and scheming, and his general conduct is no guarantee of good feeling towards us. He has invariably endeavored to thwart justice in its even and measured course, and has not unfrequently thrown obstacles in the path of the civil officers whenever a case had to be investigated. It is evident that the Ameer of Cabul's object is to enlist the co-operation of as many tribes on our border as possible in his cause. His Highness having affirmed openly in durbar that all good Mussulmans should join his standard when called upon, now that he (the Ameer) is hemmed in by two Christian Powers—Russia and England—whose future proceedings must be carefully watched and any tendency towards an advance on Cabul checked by the united efforts of all true sons of Islam. The Wazeer chief and several of his headmen have been granted money allowances yearly by the Ameer, who certainly in return expect surfeit from them when the opportunity arrives. The Wazeers are a powerful tribe and number some 20,000 fighting men, whose cooperation in time of need it would be worth securing. This number includes the Mahsood section of the Wazeers.

FOR reasons that have not yet been made public, the Shah has forbidden the export of silkworm eggs from Persia, and has instructed the Custom House officials to see that this order is not transgressed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KEYES, C. B., will be permitted to retain his command of the Punjab Frontier Force for a further period of six months, as it has been considered unadvisable, says the *Pioneer*, to dispense with the services of such an experienced officer in face of the present complications on the Peshawar frontier.

WE hear from Mhow that an immense deal remains to be done in bridging the rivers and nullahs along the Neemuch State Railway for 46 miles to Futtehabad, and it is doubtful if the line will be finished before 1879 to Rutlam. The weather in Mhow, we also learn, has since the 19th January been unsettled, storms of rain and hail have been passing over the country and the weather at Mhow is described as being cloudy, damp and mild.

WE learn from the Madras papers that Sir Richard Temple left Madras at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening by the South Indian Railway train for Chingleput, from which place he proceeds to Conjeveram and thence to Arconum, where he will meet his staff who left Madras on Sunday by the 6 P.M. mail train of the Madras Railway. From Arconum, Sir Richard goes on to Arcot and Vellore, and from the latter place he will proceed on a tour in the North Arcot district. He will after this return to Arconum and go on to Bombay.

THE case of Goolbai *vs.* Manockjee Limjee Manockjee, a brief report of which we give elsewhere, is one which, for decency's sake, if for nothing else, ought to be settled out of Court as was very judiciously suggested by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the trying magistrate. It is a scandalous case of a breach of promise of marriage, and, we believe, it is the first of its kind among Parsees. The names of several Parsee ladies and gentlemen are unfortunately associated with this case. The present suit is instituted by the unfortunate girl against her intended husband for the maintenance of his illegitimate child.

THE imports of gold in the whole year 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,10,19,834 and the exports to Rs. 1,47,41,712, leaving a balance to the credit of exports of Rs. 37,21,878. The imports of silver for the same period amounted to Rs. 7,88,88,611 and the exports to Rs. 2,72,96,316, leaving a balance to the credit of imports of Rs. 5,15,92,295. The amount of bullion or coin received from merchants at the Calcutta Mint during 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,91,32,691, at the Bombay Mint to Rs. 3,66,06376, or a total of Rs. 5,57,39,067. The amount received from Government during the same period amounted, at Calcutta to Rs. 91,76,816 and at Bombay to Rs. 35,56,431, or a total of Rs 1,27,33,247. The total of silver coined and examined of this quantity amounted to Rs. 4,64,13,791.

THE Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway has, we are told by the *Madras Times*, given orders to the officer in charge of the Salt Cotaurs to book no more grain till further orders. There are upwards of one hundred thousand bags of grain at present stacked, for despatch, at the Salt Cotaur station. The paucity of waggons will not permit the Railway Company to receive more grain till the quantity now on hand has been forwarded to destination, and waggons thereby rendered available. The railway sidings at Arconum, Triputty and Coodoor, on the [illegible] Line, are all full of loaded grain waggons. These also must be cleared before the Railway Company can re-commence to book grain.

WE received late last evening reports of two meetings at the end of December and the end of January of the Working Committee of the Famine Relief Fund at the office of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company. On the 23rd December last the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 70,327, of which Rs. 63,500 had been paid; at the end of January the amount received was Rs. 67,784, and the total subscribed Rs. 74,821. The sum of Rs. 10,000 had been received from the Ahmedabad Flood Relief Committee. The sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sent to the Dharwar Famine Relief Committee, and Rs. 2,000 to Sholapore, and Rs. 1,500 have been sent to Kaladgi. The Committee continue their exertions for the relief of the famine districts.

WE have received a copy of "The Madras People's Almanac and General Directory for the year 1877." This annual publication comes out this year in the same form as in previous years, but, like similar works, an increase in bulk is observable. The information which an almanac and general directory may contain is obviously so great that every year must supply material for the enlargement of the volume. The Madras directory, under notice, contains a large amount of information, useful not only to Madras residents but to the entire Presidency. There is a good map of the city of Madras, a list of its principal inhabitants, of the coffee estates in the North and South-East Wynaad, a full account of the many missionary and religious societies which flourish in the Presidency, the Civil Service Regulations, and Military Furlough Regulations. In short, Messrs. Gantz have turned out a very useful and very neatly got up almanac and directory for this year.

THE *Englishman* makes the following remarks about the late drawing-room at Calcutta:—"The great train problem received a satisfactory solution on Friday evening, and the feminine mind of Calcutta reposes in tranquility once more. Lady Lytton's drawing-room was one of the fullest and most brilliant assemblages which has yet been held in this city; and the ladies who attended seem to have pleased themselves a good deal as to the limits of their costume. There were trains, half trains and no trains. The Simla ladies, and, almost without exception, those who enjoy the private entree, wore them: so also did a large proportion of the fair stream who afterwards passed before Lady Lytton. The curtsies indicated a fair degree of previous practice, but there is something left for accomplishment in the future. It should be remembered, too, that ladies attending Her Majesty's drawing-room, obtain a more highly skilled class of aid from the court officials in the management of their trains at the critical moment, than a fortnight's honest practice with a pocket and a window curtain could impart to the gallant assistants at Government House."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 25th January 1877 that in Madras rain is reported from Kistna, Chingleput, and Tanjore (4 inches), and showers from Nellore and North Arcot: no material change in prospects has occurred. The numbers on relief works have fallen by upwards of 50,000 in Bellary, and by 8,500 in Chingleput; an apparent decrease in Kurnool is said to be due to omission of some returns; in Cuddapah there is an increase of 14,000, and in Coimbatore of 9,000. Total on relief works 1,015,835. No rain fell in Mysore, and no improvement is reported. In Bombay light showers have fallen in Guzerat and Sind: in Khandeish there was a heavy storm on the 19th, which has done some damage to the *rabi* crops, and washed away those in the river beds; half an inch of rain has fallen in Nassick: in the Deccan showers fell in Ahmednuggur and Sholapore. Heavy and unusual rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, and injury to the *rabi* crops is apprehended, but its extent is not yet known. Hail and rain are also reported, with damage to the ripening crops, from Berar. In Central India there has also been some rain; prospects are good. None fell in Rajputana. Light rain is reported from most districts of Bengal, which has benefited the *rabi* crops; the winter rice harvest has been almost entirely reaped with an excellent outturn. In the North-Western Provinces showers fell only at Benares and Almora, and in Oudh there was no rain: prospects are good. In the Punjab rain fell in Hissar, Umballa, and Rawul Pindee: the crops promise well. Reports are good in Assam and Burma.

THE fertile imagination of Parisian inventors usually produces for sale on New Year's Day a number of ingenious toys at a few sous apiece, the design of which is a real problem of skill. Thus in former years there might be bought for a shilling cats blowing a trumpet, Polichinelles dancing a furious *cancan* on a wheel revolving at express speed, automatic shuttlecocks flying aloft, and a hundred other devices. This year inventors have been fewer, and the Parisians have had to be content with the usual rabbit and Polichinelle. The daisy which answers silly questions by turning round, and the thermometer of love, which seems to be of English importation, are almost the only novelties. There are, however, two houses which have shown more ingenuity than the rest, and have introduced politics into their toys. The first is a doll-seller, who apparently sells dolls only, but, on your resolving to purchase he offers you his concealed and, doubtless, forbidden wares, and sells you political puppets. Now it is a Russian General and a Turk fastened to the same string. On pulling a knot, the Russian is a stride on the Turk's shoulders. A Prussian cuirassier, in like manner, gives a blow with his first on the Russian helmet, and further on, in the middle of a group, still fastened to one string, a handsome English officer, in splendid scarlet uniform, makes a Turk whirl round in one hand and a Russian in the other, and administers kicks to three or four figures floating around him. The most ingenious vendor, however, is certainly the inventor of a toy which he calls the "Eastern Question." It is a steel crescent, round which hang a certain number of rings, put together anyhow. The question is to remedy this confusion. The more you try, the less you succeed, for at every fresh attempt the more entangled the rings become. In the end, the vendor divides the crescent into several pieces, and the rings arrange themselves in the simplest way imaginable.

ON New Year's Day, the German Emperor, who will be an octogenarian two months hence, celebrated the 70th anniversary of his entering the Prussian Army. He was appointed Ensign on the 1st of January 1807, at Konigsberg, whither his parents had gone when the French occupied Berlin. Six years later the Prince, meanwhile promoted to a Lieutenancy, fought his first battle at Leipsic, when the power of Napoleon I. was broken. He subsequently distinguished himself in the Battle of Bar sur Aube, on the 27th of February 1814, and, after the fall of Paris, returned home as Major, decorated with the Iron Cross of Prussia and the Russian Order of St. George. His Majesty's second campaign occurred in 1849, when he was appointed to the command of the Prussian troops in the South, and scattered the Revolutionary Army assembled in the Grand Duchy of Baden. After the capitulation of Rastadt, His Majesty, who then bore the title of Prince of Prussia, received the *Ordre pour la Merite*, the highest military distinction in Germany. His Majesty, who was created Regent in November, 1858, and ascended the Throne on the 2nd of January, 1861, has carried on three wars during his reign. In the Danish War of 1864 his Army gained the Battles of Duppel, Alsen, and Missunde, fought ten victorious engagements, and took 47 colours and 219 cannon. In the Austrian War of 1866 15 battles and 24 engagements were recorded. Except one, all were victorious. Thirteen colours and 208 guns were captured in this brief but decisive campaign. The French War of 1870-71 brought on 34 battles and 43 engagements, nearly all victorious, the trophies consisting of 94 colours and 3,300 cannon. These great successes were not obtained without a considerable increase of the troops. Of the 148 regiments of Infantry, 93 regiments of Cavalry, and 51 regiments of Artillery now forming the German Army, 52 regiments of Infantry and 29 regiments of Cavalry were organized by or at the instigation of the present Monarch.

A CURIOUS hoax has been practised on the Port Admiral at Queenstown by means of a telegram sent, apparently, from the Admiralty, ordering the immediate despatch of the gunboat Goshawk to Gibraltar. The *Cork Examiner* of December 31st gives the following account of the affair:—

About a month ago a telegram purporting to be from the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, was received at the Admiral's office, Queenstown, ordering that the Goshawk gunboat should proceed immediately to Gibraltar. The terms of the order were such as to cause no suspicion of its genuineness. It was directed that the full crew should proceed, and that as much coal as could possibly be stowed should be laid in. When this message was received the Goshawk was doing duty at the Dunkettle Lights, protecting the salmon and oyster fisheries. She was immediately brought down to Haulbowline, and a large quantity of coal and stores put in. There was a little delay in her departure owing to the absence of some of the crew, who were on leave, but they were all mustered with despatch, and in less than twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order the Goshawk was on her way to Gibraltar, with sixty-three souls on board. The weather at the time was very bad, and as these gunboats are not designed for sea-going there was much misgiving as to her safety. Very soon after she sailed, another telegram was received from the same source asking to be advised if the Goshawk had proceeded to Galway. A reply was at once sent back from the Admiral's office at Queenstown, stating that in accordance with the first telegram she had gone to Gibraltar. It was then ascertained for the first time that the telegrams were bogus ones, and that the lives of the sixty-three persons on board were placed in jeopardy by the heartless conduct of some practical jokers. The Admiral at once took steps to have the Goshawk intercepted. At the earliest possible moment telegrams were forwarded to numerous ports on the French and Spanish coasts with this object, and the Himalaya troopship, which left soon after for the same destination, was directed to keep a close look-out for her. She does not, however, seem to have come across the Goshawk, who was first heard of at Vigo Bay, where she put in through stress of weather. A telegram was there waiting for the commander, Captain Bligh, intimating that he had been made the victim of a very cruel hoax, and that the gunboat should return immediately. The weather continued to be very bad, and on three several occasions she (the Goshawk) was obliged to put back to the Bay. Finally she got away, and arrived in the harbour yesterday morning. She had a most tempestuous time. The wind was after her, accompanied by a most dangerous following sea, which often threatened completely to overwhelm her. The Admiralty authorities are making the most strenuous efforts to discover the perpetrator of this abominable hoax, which for a long period was the source of the greatest anxiety to the friends and relatives of the officers and crew of the Goshawk, several of whom are married. There appears to be an idea that it originated in this city, and for some days past we believe a detective from Scotland-yard has been secretly investigating the affair. It is alleged that he has obtained some clue. Since the discovery of the hoax, orders have been issued that Admiralty messages are to be re-transmitted for verification.

THE REPORT OF THE DECCAN RIOTS' COMMISSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE remedial propositions contained in the Report of the Committee on the Riots in Poona and Ahmednuggur will require most careful consideration before they are adopted, and our own opinion on the subject leads us to decidedly dissent in the main from the measures which are recommended, and this not because we hold the sowcar in any esteem but because our candid conclusion is that they tend to depress the interests of the ryot, and remind us of the arguments which so admirably suit the lips of a Protectionist, who, instead of advancing the interests which he ostensibly advocates, lives by experience to see them decay one after another. We have no sympathy whatever with the theory of restriction in any branch of trade or industry, or in any form whatever. Yet it forms the main feature in the proposals submitted to Government for preventing a repetition of the offences that took place during the riots. Can anybody say what the direct cause of the riots was? Certainly, the indebtedness of the ryot springs from his poverty. And how comes he to be so poor? Why, because his consumption and expenses (limited though they be) are not capable of meeting the amount of his income. But let us go somewhat closer into this declension. The direct cause of the riot was no doubt in a great measure indebtedness to the sowcars who pressed their claims *severely*, but we do not believe that that in itself would be sufficient to raise any feeling of irritation among the ryots—it was claims pressed *fraudulently* in transactions which are a part of the system, and are just as much a portion of their existence as the air they breathe, which, we believe, really excited so much resentment. But to be indebted a man must be poor, and why is the ryot poor? Cannot the produce of his agriculture, after paying the rent—the extremely moderate rent of his land—suffice to meet his expenses and leave something over for indulgence and luxuries? It is just as certain that it *can*, as that it does not. He is so singularly incapable, so thriftless, so indifferent to his interests, so wanting in the most ordinary acumen, so involved in a system and so averse to change, and, above all, so uneducated, that he permits himself to lie at the complete mercy of his hereditary sowcar. With every advantage, with all the means to make himself entirely independent—with roads, railways, markets and a country in a state of placid order, he yet clings with marvellous and extraordinary tenacity to a system, by means of which an agency, where he has not one sous to his credit, still makes him the most extensive advances, whenever required, and *quid pro quo* absorbs the whole of his agricultural produce, at prices which the ryot is never very minute in examining, fool as he is. Here, then, is a door open for fraud and infamy to any extent. On the one hand is an illiterate, uneducated and careless class, and on the other a keen and knowing body of men who are the sole repositaries of the account of the transactions in money that take place between themselves and the ryots. They keep the books, and the ryot has no more idea of the entries, whether they are spurious or faithful, than he has of the laws which move the universe. Nevertheless these and bonds are the evidence which utterly annihilate the ryots in our law courts. We are put in mind of what can be done in this way by the recollection of an honourable magistrate who, in a case against a friend, took down the replies of the complainants, but in an exactly opposite sense, and subsequently discharged the accused on the evidence before him. This was not all, for the complainants carrying the suit elsewhere, and making a similar statement as before, ran the very closest shave of being imprisoned for perjury.

These circumstances may appear to bear out the proposals of the Commission, and to indicate the pressing necessity of protecting the ryot, but we refer to them for an entirely different purpose—namely, that in our opinion they ought to be permitted to work their own cure, which they must infallibly do in the long run, by teaching the ryot by bitter experience the disgrace of dependence and the material loss which they are everlastingly suffering by it. To protect them in any form whatsoever is simply to maintain that very system we are most anxious to destroy—aye, and to maintain it in a more aggravated form than ever.

Let us consider for a moment the consequences of protection, or in other words, the restriction of the sowcar's powers of recovery. As stated in the Report it would at once send up the rate of interest, and it is conceived the effect would be to preclude a large class of borrowers from obtaining loans altogether; but is it possible to believe the Commissioners have been so blind as not to discern the most palpable result—that it would at once raise the price of all agricultural produce in exact proportion to the rise in interest, and have no deterrent effect whatever. Why, they surely did not suppose that the heroic ryot would die rather than pay enhanced interest when all he had to do was to raise the price of grain in similar ratio. The system will never be destroyed artifically nor will it be destroyed at all until the ryot becomes sufficiently enlightened to see how detrimentally it affects his own personal interests.

Let us take an illustration. A man wants a pair of bullocks; he goes to his agent the sowcar who gives him the money required and debits him with the amount in his books, to be recovered during succeeding harvests. The ryot having got his bullocks is able to proceed with his tillage. If he had not been able to get those bullocks, ruin stared him, his wife and children in the face. Suppose, then, you introduce a system which forces the sowcar to lend money at exorbitant rates, will that deter the ryot from borrowing, or reconcile him to the prospect of ruin? Not a whit; he and his family must live, and he will borrow the money at *any* rate of interest; but he and the sowcar will effect an arrangement, and the result of that arrangement will be to raise the price of all the commodities which the ryot produces. In the interest of the public, therefore, we do not recommend the adoption of these proposals. The relation that subsists at present between the ryot and the sowcar is founded on the principle that it is always best to let things take their own level—let the man borrow unrestrictedly who wants to do so, and let another lend who chooses, and do not interfere to prevent the one from borrowing or the other from lending.

In India, though it is a system eminently convenient to the ryot, it is one also by which at present he suffers enormously, both materially and morally. Morally, because it removes the necessity for energy, vigour, enterprise, thrift, economy, &c., but so soon as he clearly discovers the method of living entirely independent of the sowcar—and, we trust, his permanent losses are teaching him how to do that, besides the education he is receiving—then will he begin to assume a more healthy and vigorous standing.

There are only two phases to this question—either to give the sowcar every facility to recover his debts which *must* have the tendency, however remote it may appear, of teaching the ryot to be careful in borrowing, or to restrict his power of recovery, in which case several consequences would ensue, all equally to be deplored—it would raise the rate of interest, and through it that of food, it would not prevent the ryot from borrowing, or the sowcar from lending, and, finally, with the curtailment of the sowcar's powers of recovery, it would excite that very passion for borrowing which we wish to remove.

The Commissioners seem to have completely closed their eyes to the fact that the existence of the present system is a matter of the highest importance to the sowcar himself, and you could not do him a more material injury than by creating a law to make the system illegal. The peculiar connection between himself and the ryot is one which it is his essential interest to maintain: the greater the number that are dependent on him the more extensive are his profits, and he is perpetually striving to extend the area of his proceedings,—well, if he be forced for the sake of greater security to demand a higher rate of interest, is it supposed that that will contract the range of his dealings? Certainly not, it will only make him and his clients put a higher valuation on all agricultural produce, and the public will have to pay for it.

There is no way out of the difficulty, except one, and as that is somewhat arbitrary, it would scarcely be adopted. Strike at the root of matters, and make it illegal to both lend and borrow on prospective gain, for at present the sowcar is ready to lend not to the extent of the ryots' assets, but speculates on the out-turn of future harvests; it is, in fact, a species of gambling, and that is where the great evil lies.

Jan. 30. A. D.

AMALGAMATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH WITH THAT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE desire to address Your Lordship on the subject of the amalgamation of the administration of Oudh with that of the North-Western Provinces. This scheme has been discussed on several occasions; there is much, as we shall show, to recommend it on general and financial grounds, and on each occasion when it has been brought forward its accomplishment has been deferred rather than abandoned.

2. We may remind Your Lordship that Oudh came under British rule in 1856. The Province includes an area of 23,992 square miles and a population of 11¼ millions, paying £1,300,000 annually as land revenue. It is surrounded on three sides by the North-Western Provinces, and Nepal bounds it on the fourth. It is divided into four Commissionerships, which are again subdivided into 12 districts. The North-Western Provinces comprise an area of 81,403 square miles, a population of 30¾ millions, and are divided into seven Commissionerships, two of which are non-regulation. Exclusive of Kumaon these Commissionerships contain 27 regulation and 3 non-regulation districts. The two provinces therefore include a total area of 105,395 square miles, a population of 42 millions, and divided into 11 Commissionerships—five regulation and six non-regulation—and (excluding the hill districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal) 42 district charges—27 regulation and 15 non-regulation. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh accordingly would constitute together a jurisdiction inferior in size to that of Bengal, which comprises an area of 189,034 square miles, a population of 63 millions, and is divided into nine Commissionerships—one non-regulation—and 46 district charges—10 non-regulation.

3. The civil government of Oudh is administered by the staff shown in the annexed schedule, the annual aggregate cost of which is about Rs. 10,12,800, and includes separate and special services for the general administration and for the departments of law and justice, sanitation, police, registration and education. This small Province has, in fact, almost all the controlling officers, although on a lower rate of pay, allowed to one of the large Local Governments.

4. Upon the cession of the Province to British rule there were obvious reasons for establishing a separate administration, and until a few years ago there were also reasons for maintaining a separate administration on account of the much disputed questions connected with the rights of the talukdars and of other classes in the land. These reasons have now ceased to have any weight. The Province has become accustomed to our rule. The more urgent questions of difficulty have been decided. The respective rights of all parties have been determined, and have been distinctly defined by law. The old subjects of controversy are little heard of, and so far as questions of importance are concerned, the settlement operations may be looked upon as finished.

5. High authorities, we are aware, have maintained that a population of 12 millions is in itself a sufficient charge for a Local Government in India, but the compactness of the area of Oudh, the identity of the character of its population with that of the adjoining North-West, and the facility now established for communication lead us to believe that on grounds of general policy it is both practicable and expedient to combine the administration of the two Provinces. There is no analogy in the circumstances of Oudh and the North-West with those cases in which we have elsewhere recommended the formation into separate administrations of outlying Provinces, cases that is to say of Provinces difficult of access and of distinct nationalities.

6. On the other hand without imputing personal blame to the officers employed in Oudh, we have no hesitation in saying that the administration of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab has on the whole been more successful than that of Oudh, and although we are not prepared to attribute this success to the relative size of these Governments, yet no argument can be maintained as to a small charge necessarily ensuring more careful supervision than a large one. On the contrary, recent events both in the general and the revenue administration of Oudh lead us to the conclusion that owing perhaps to the tendency to stagnation in promotion in a small commission or to the restricted choice of agency without injustice to old officers, the administrative difficulties in a small Province are greater, in proportion, than a large one, and that amalgamation with a larger Province may be very desirable.

7. In the next place there is the manifest economy of the measure. Instead of two sets of administrative agencies a common agency would suffice and be suitable for both Provinces. The people of both Provinces are of precisely the same classes. The system of roads and communications is the same, and these are abruptly severed from a common control at the boundary of the two Governments. The completion of Oudh and Rohilkund Railway and the facilities for inspection thereby given add much force to the arguments in behalf of the amalgamation of the two Provinces. Oudh, in fact geographically and physically, is a portion of the North-Western Provinces, similary, in all respects, to the neighbouring districts of Rohilkhund and the Doab; and although very populous, than two of the ordinary Commissionerships in the North-Western Provinces. It is certainly a quieter and more easily managed country than the neighbouring division of Rohilkhund, which it much resembles.

8. It must be admitted therefore that if two separate agencies are not requisite the present aggregate superior establishments for the two Provinces are needlessly large; and yet we are informed that a considerable increase is absolutely necessary in the subordinate part of the revenue administration of Oudh which is now undermanned and underpaid. We think it possible to provide for this increase by reductions in the supervising agencies so as to ensure no aggregate increase of charge, and we see no other way to this object but by amalgamation.

9. And if on general grounds the measure be approved, the simplest mode of carrying it out is to appoint one officer to be both Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor, leaving matters otherwise as they stand. This will cause the least disturbance of existing arrangements, and will provide, with the greatest amount of economy possible, for the maintenance of the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system. We have been assured by our colleague Sir John Strachey and by Sir George Couper, who are both well acquainted personally with both charges, that the combination into one office of the administrative work of both Provinces will not entail any amount of business beyond the powers of a single officer if aided by a competent staff.

10. In pursuance of this decision we have determined that the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces being vacant, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall be transferred to it, and that he will exercise the present functions of Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner within each Province respectively. Sir George Couper has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, subject to Her Majesty's approbation, to be also Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, Mr. J. F. D. Inglis continuing to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh only until the period for which Your Lordship has been pleased to extend the term of service has expired.

11. By this arrangement Oudh will in no way be absorbed into the North-Western Provinces but will remain for the present a separate Province as hitherto. Its system of administration and laws will remain intact. Lucknow will still be the capital of the Province, and the Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor will be expected to reside there for some portion of the year. If for any cause it be found desirable to retrace our steps it will be at once possible to do so by simply filling up the appointment of Chief Commissioner, which on Mr. Inglis' ensuing retirement we propose to leave unfilled. Thus the arrangement is essentially tentative and will take effect so gradually that until the success of the experiment is certain, it will at any moment be possible for us to revert to the former constitution. We have reason to believe that, in this form, the measure will not be unacceptable to the officers of the Oudh Commission, who will feel that Sir George Couper, who has been connected with Oudh for many years, will continue to watch over and protect their interests. On the other hand the officers of the Oudh Commission will have a large sphere of employment, and the Local Government will by an interchange of appointments be able to combine a strict regard for the just interests of both services with a wider field of selection and consequently greater administrative efficiency. We have also reason to believe that the measure will not be distasteful to the majority of the talukdars of Oudh, for they will understand that no change is being made in the system of administration or in the special laws which affect them. To this point and to the effect of the measure on the people at large we shall give special attention.

12. The immediate result of the proposed measure will be a saving in the salary of the Chief Commissioner followed by a reduction in some of the establishments of the two Provinces. Eventually, and as experience directs and opportunity offers, the heads of the several departments may be otherwise provided for, and their duties made over to the officers of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be. The savings thus effected will afford the means of strengthening the revenue establishments in Oudh—a measure which, as we have urged, has a strong claim to a portion of the savings that may be effected by amalgamation.

13. With these remarks we enclose a copy of the orders which we have issued in view to give effect to the arrangement of which we have endeavoured to show the expediency.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd instant your special correspondent at Bellary in his letter dated 19th January, writing about the famine, mentions the following:—"Three Eurasian individuals," "with that cracked and discordant voice peculiar to the race." In reply to this I would say that it is the first time such a peculiarity has been applied to the Eurasian, and your correspondent must have exercised some trouble in discovering it.

Perhaps the Eurasians whom your correspondent saw were natives, or native Christians, equipped in English habiliments, and metamorphosed, so to speak, into Eurasians, so many of whom we see and hear of in India and who are often classed under the term of "poor whites." To such men the peculiarity may be brought home, but not to the pure Eurasian who has all the attributes of his parent stock the "Briton."

If your special correspondent was at Karwar and saw the multitude of "Jeffs," all equipped in "swallow tails," "peg tops," and "wide awakes," and hardly able to speak two words of English correctly, perhaps he would class them also as "Eurasians."—Yours, &c.

AN EURASIAN.

Karwar, 27th January.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(BY A WANDERER.)

29TH JAN.

As your contemporary has furnished the intelligent public which condescend to peruse its columns with a very meagre account of our social doings in the Christmas holidays, it may possibly be not unacceptable to your readers, who look for fuller information of a general character, as to occurrences which might be considered noteworthy in up-country stations, if I furnish the *Gazette* with a few "Notes from Belgaum."

To wanderer like myself it is indeed delightful, for a happy but too brief a period, to be "fixed" in such a charming climate, amid such pleasing scenery; and yet more to find myself residing in a community so truly united. This, I am told has not always been the case in Belgaum. It had no long time since an unenviable notoriety as being convulsed by party dissensions. It is accordingly with increased satisfaction that the surveys from outside the unanimity which now prevails. It strikes me that if such is happily the case, if Camp and Fort maintain an even balance of temper, which allows no petty jealousy to disturb it, we have chiefly to thank those who rule for nominating affable officers here to staff appointments and command, and yet *more* affable civilians to their respective posts. But even this could not secure the desired end, were we not most favoured too, with the society of ladies, whose only rivalry is in promoting this social harmony, and in extolling their neighbours' merits. It might tend to interrupt this harmony, as it would certainly be invidious, if I ventured to illustrate these "notes" with any personal details. But is it not truly an enviable condition of society, when Brigadiers relax strict rules of uniform, and smile serenely upon the mistakes of subalterns on parade; when an affable Collector is transformed into a yet *more* affable Commissioner; when a Judge, whose cynical manner only serves to conceal the tenderest heart, and who adds to his arduous judicial duties the oversight of the soup-kitchen and the distribution of the Famine Relief Fund? In what other station can we find doctors so amiable as well as skilful, and their patients so well content? Where else do *padres* and people, high and low, rich and poor, meet so unconscious of constraint or grudge, at Church, at mess, at badminton, or at a grand proclamation durbar?

As to our public spirit and our loyalty, and our rule of keeping Christmas in the olden style, there can be no difference of opinion. Our loyalty to our "Empress" Queen was well displayed in the proceedings, briefly reported by your contemporary on New Year's Day. Our public spirit was manifested in illuminations, luncheons, dinners, *fêtes* and as to keeping Christmas, I doubt if Bombay or the good folk at home could point to a more correct observance of the festival. Few can have experienced a greater and purer delight, than did those who gathered on Christmas eve at the late service in the Camp Church, and found it decorated in excellent taste, adorned with rich silk banners, its columns wreathed with holly, and the chancel filled with exotics, and then the joy of listening to the splendid band of the Royal Fusiliers, which, placed within the sacred buildings, made its lofty roof re-echo with the strains of Rossini and Mozart! The sermon had the twofold mer

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SEA WATER SWIMMING BATH.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Breach Candy Swimming Bath was held at the offices of the Municipal Commissioner on Tuesday last at five o'clock. Amongst those present were Mr. Cleveland, Dr. Bellew, Mr. E. C. Chapman, C.S., Mr. A. C. Watt, C.S., Dr. Cook, Mr. Rienzi Walton, &c. In the absence of the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., (the recently elected Chairman of the Committee) Mr. Cleveland was called to the chair, and informed the meeting that it had been convened in accordance with the resolution which was passed at the public meeting held on the 8th July 1876, which required that a meeting of the subscribers should be held annually in the month of January for the purpose of electing a committee of management for the ensuing year, and to receive the report and accounts rendered by the committee of the preceding year. The report for the past year was on the table, and had been, he presumed, read by most of those present. He would, therefore, with their permission, propose that it should be taken as read. The accounts had been duly audited by Mr. John Marshall, and found on the whole very satisfactory. There was a small debit against the bath, of some two or three hundred rupees, which would be had no doubt, be soon made up in fact, he was informed that Rs. 200 of the amount had already been promised. The recent improvements had been all that was desired and left little to be done to the bath itself. He would, however, point out in the report two or three improvements to the bath property, such as a boundary wall, a pump, &c. were recommended by the Committee, and as these additions would undoubtedly effect a great improvement to the bath, he hoped the European public, who patronised the bath, would come forward with subscriptions and donations to enable the Committee to complete the undertaking as it should be done. Looking at the accounts of the past year he considered the bath had been a most successful venture, and as he knew it was increasing in popularity day by day, so of course funds would accumulate and ultimately the improvements suggested by the Committee could be carried out, but he considered they should not wait until such a time, but should urge their friends to come forward and support the bath either as subscribers or by donations. The Europeans had now become possessed of a really good sea-water bath, and it would be their own fault if they failed to support it properly.

It was then proposed by Mr. Watt, and seconded by Dr. Bellew and carried unanimously, that the Committee for 1877 should consist of the following gentlemen :—

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., Chairman.
H. Cleveland, Esq.
Dr. Cook.
Dr. Bellew.
Dr. Weir.
C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.
A. C. Watt Esq., C. S.
John Marshall, Esq.
Rienzi Walton, Esq.

It was proposed by Dr. Cook, and second ded by Mr Cleveland, and carried unanimously, that the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be *ex-officio* a member of the Committee.

It was proposed by Dr. Cook, and seconded by Mr Chapman that the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., be elected Chairman for the ensuing year.—Carried unanimously.

After some few queries had been put to the Honorary Secretary on the subject of the accounts, it was proposed by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Chapman, and carried unanimously, that the accounts be passed, and that the report from the committee be adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was closed.

ARRIVAL OF THE H. M. S. CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Crocodile, 4,173 tons, and 700 H. P., Captain T. R. Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth (29th December), Malta (10th), Port Said (14th), and Suez (16th January), via the Suez Canal. During the voyage there were one birth and two deaths. She brought 76 officers, 12 ladies and 12 children; 1,068 men, 121 women, 146 children, and 2 servants. The following is the list of officers :—

Lieut Col J C LeQuesne, 12th Lancers.
Lieut C J Roberts, 11th Hussars.
Surg Maj W B Wallis, AMD.
Surg Major J M N Beatty, A M D.
Lieut G Maxwell, R E.
Lieut P P Mack, 12th Lancers.
Surg Major W H Muschamp, A M D.
Lieut E C Fulcher, 12th Lancers.
Surg Major J Landale, AMD.
Lieut H G Day, R E.
Surg Major and Mrs R Late, A M D.
Lieut G M Porter, R E.
Surg Major and Mrs D C Grose and child, A M D.
Lieut G K S Moncreef, R E.
Major H Thornhill, A B, R H A.
Lieut G S Jones, 6—R A.
Major and Mrs C E Hill, R B, R H A.
Lieut and Mrs M Colquhoun and ch ld, 12th Lancers.
Major J S. Tait, 12th Lancers.
Lieut F A Hill, 12th Lancers.
Capt R S Cleland, 9th Lancers.
Lieut H A Litster and two children, 61 E t
Capt F W F H D Butler, 2/9th Regiment.
Lieut N Maxwell, R A
Lieut Hon A F H Campbell, 12th Lancers.
Capt F J W Bulkeley, 10th Hussars.
Capt and Mrs H Latham and three children, 6th R A.
Lieut G W B Swiney, 72nd Regiment.
Capt H S J J V Le M S Le Merchant, A B, R H A.
Lieut D MacDougall, 13th Hussars.
Capt T Hickman, 14th Hussars.
Lieut Col A Schreiber, 2/16th Regiment.
Lieut R H Hardy, 11th Hussars.
Capt G W C Bathe, A B, R H A.
Lieut Hon H Gore, 11th Hussars.
Capt G M R Poole, 12th Lancers.
Lieut E H G Quicke, 12th Lancers.
Capt and Mrs H Martin, 12th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut R Eccles, 43rd Regiment.
Capt Hon W J Stewart, 12th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut D Arbuthnott, 67th Regiment.
Capt F Hornby, 12th Lancers.
Capt G N Martin, 12th Lancers
Surg J E Pardon, A M D.
Vet Surg & Mrs G A Oliver and child, R H A.
Sub-Lieut R A Baker, 1 3rd Regiment.
Vet Surg S M Wilson, 12th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut H F S Ramsden, 67th Regiment.
Vet Surg and Mrs. A E Quripel and two children, A B, R H A.
Sub-Lieut C H C Legh, 2 60th Regiment.
Vet Surg and Mrs W Colquhoun and child, 12th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut J M Carpendale, 2 12 h Regiment.
Vet Surg and Mrs J Mills, A B, R H A.
Sub-Lieut M R Hyslap, 1-7th Regiment.
Surg P Conolly, A M D.
Lieut P K Doyne, 13th Hussars.
Sub-Lieut F M Turner, 1-28th Regiment.
Lieut E M Pleydell, 12th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut G H A Arnot, 34th Regiment.
Lieut and Adjt and Mrs J H Banks, 12th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut G H Watson, 39th Regiment.
Lieut A G Holland, 15th Hussars.
Sub-Lieut C R Maxwell, 89th Regiment.
Lieut A A C Nelson, 12th Lancers.
Quarter-Master and Mrs H Denyer and child, 12th Lancers.
Lieut M H Archdall, 12th Lancers.
Riding Master and Mrs H Robertson and three children, 12th Lancers.
Lieut H A Case, 12th Lancers.
Mrs E. Bowen, (School Mistress.)
Mrs M Morris and child, (Widow).

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT BY THE S. S. ARAGO.

This case was heard before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Magistrate of Police, on Monday last, the 29th ultimo when the commander of the vessel was called upon to answer a complaint made against him by the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, for a breach of the provisions of section 230 of the Merchant Shipping Act, in not having on board a duly qualified medical practitioner.

Mr. Rimington, who appeared for Captain Jones, the master of the ship, urged that in no case could it be held that the ship was bound, either under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, or either of the Acts in force in India, to carry as part of her complement a duly qualified medical practitioner, upon the following reasons, namely :—

Section 230 of the Merchant Shipping Act contained a proviso in favour of passenger ships whereby such ships were relieved from the penalty mentioned in the first part of that section, if not required by the Passengers' Act, 1852, to carry a medical practitioner. The last mentioned Act has been repealed by the Passengers' Act 18 and 19 Vic Cap 119, which now contains the law on the subject, and defines "passengers" to mean "all passengers except *cabin* passengers;" and defines "colonial voyages" to mean "any voyage from any place within any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, except the north-western coast of the Government of East India Company, —which exception can have no further effect as India is now under the Government of Her Majesty —"to any place which shall exceed 400 miles"—and that to any such colonial voyage, sections 41 and 42 of that Act, which provide for the presence on board of a medical practitioner of a certain description of medicine chest, shall not apply if the duration of any such colonial voyage be less than three weeks. That Act was practically applied to India by Act 2 of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, which latter Act provides for voyages to and from India from and to any Port in the Red Sea, and does not render it compulsory for ships engaged in those voyages to carry a qualified medical officer; nor do the subsequent Acts of 1868-1870, and Act 8 of 1876, all relating to the carriage of passengers by sea contain any such provision; and it would be absurd to hold that although a ship proceeding either under charter, or as a general ship on a voyage from Bombay to Jeddah and back, might carry pilgrims either way, which voyages without having any medical officer on board, yet if the same ship called at Jeddah on a voyage out from England and carried pilgrims thence to Bombay, it was necessary that she should have a medical officer. It was abundan ly evident that it was neither the intention of the Imperial Legislature, or of the Indian Government, that passenger ships engaged on colonial voyages, unless the voyage would occupy more than 21 days, should be required to carry medical practitioners on board, and that therefore no infringement of the law, as it at present stood, had been committed by the master or owners of the Arago. Further more, it was contended by Mr. Rimington, that no order could be made on section 230 of the Merchant Shipping Act, against the Master, because if any infringement of that section had been committed by the ship, the owner of the vessel was responsible, and the master could not be held liable for the default of the owner.

Mr. Cooper delivered judgment in the matter yesterday morning, and said that it was not necessary for him to decide whether or not any breach had been committed of section 230 of the Merchant Shipping Act, as under that section the owner of the vessel, and the owner alone, could be made responsible for any such breach. A clear distinction was drawn in the several Acts passed by the Imperial Legislature for regulating merchant shipping, between the duties and responsibilities of the owners and masters of British ships, and as to this particular case the Legislature had declared that the owner was the person to be held responsible. He thought it very desirable that ships engaged in the pilgrim trade between Bombay and the Red Sea should have on board properly qualified medical men; but he thought that the arguments which had been adduced before the Court on Monday last by Mr. Rimington, as above mentioned, appeared to him to be very forcible and well worthy of consideration. The complaint against the master of the s. s. Arago was therefore dismissed.

THE SUPREME AND THE MINOR GOVERNMENTS.

(*Madras Times.*)

The Bombay Government has just shown, in the most decided manner, that it is not inclined to remain quiet under unmerited reproach, or to allow its reverence for the higher authorities to prevent its own exculpation in the eyes of the public. The Viceroy has, both in and out of Council, expressed his satisfaction with the measures taken by the Bombay Government to meet the famine in that Presidency: still it is understood that Sir Richard Temple has observed and pointed out defects in the system of famine relief pursued there, and the Governor of Bombay in Council has promptly passed a resolution, pointing out very clearly that it is the Government of India itself, as administered by the President in Council, during the tour of the Governor-General, that is directly responsible for those defects, inasmuch as that authority impeded the Bombay Government in the policy that is now declared to be the right one, and prevented its full development. The resolution was passed on the 26th instant, and published in the local newspapers on the 27th,—a fact that shows how glad the Bombay Government is to follow the example of courting publicity recently set in by the Supreme Government. On the 16th of October 1876 the Bombay Government wrote to the Supreme Government setting forth the necessity of setting on foot relief works "of considerable magnitude," and as far as possible, discouraging "isolated works of a trifling nature." On the 25th of the same month the Supreme Government wrote to the Bombay Government, giving its "full concurrence" to the views of the Collector of Poona as to "the inexpediency of collecting the gangs away from their homes on large works," approving of that official's suggestion that the labourers should be employed in clearing away prickly-pear from the neighbourhood of their own homes as tending to make relief work "more popular." The Bombay Government, rightly conceiving that it was not desirable to make relief works "popular" went on with some larger works, but the Sir Henry Norman in Council objected to their plans and forced the Government into greater dependence on the small works which are now picked out by Sir Richard Temple as the defects of their relief system. Moreover, about the middle of December, the Viceroy arrived in Bombay, and on the 20th December, in replying to an address from the Chamber of Commerce, he observed :—"I gladly take this opportunity to express the satisfaction of the Government of India with the manner in which the Government of Bombay is grappling with the difficult task imposed upon it. The principles avowed by that Government as those which will guide its action, appear to me to be generally sound and excellent." "On the same day on which these words were utter-d," says the Governor of Bombay in Council, "the Government of Bombay received a letter, dated the 15th December, communicating the dissatisfaction of the President in Council with their measures on several points, and again urging the prosecution of Minor Works." This, it must be admitted, is an effective defence against the charges levelled at the Bombay Government; and few will quarrel with Sir Philip Wodehouse for claiming the right to vindicate his Government in the eyes of the public. Far more serious charges have been brought against the Madras Government, and if there be any defence to bring forward, they have not less right than their colleagues of the sister presidency to vindicate their administration in the eyes of the world.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

EXTRAORDINARY RITUALISTIC PROCEEDINGS AT HATCHAM CHURCH.

It is a signal misfortune for the Church that Newcross, or, more correctly speaking, Hatcham, bids fair to present to the world almost a counterpart of the religious strife which earned for the unhappy parish of St. George's-in-the-East so unenviable a notoriety many years ago.

After what happened on the previous Sunday, when Dr. Gee was refused admittance into the church at Hatcham by Mr. Tooth, and when the mandate of the Bishop of Rochester was openly set at naught, there was every reason to apprehend a collision between the vicar and his metropolitan on the occasion of any other of the same clergyman presenting himself at the doors of St. James's armed with authority to take possession of the church and perform the services less ornately than they have long been and still are celebrated. Fortunately that collision did not take place, for, contrary to expectation, the Bishop of Rochester thought fit to abstain from any further interference. The great variety of ornament and ecclesiastical paraphernalia is a distinguishing characteristic of Hatcham Church, but no less so is a great open oak rood-screen—a most handsome specimen of its kind, surmounted by a cross. The panels of this screen at the foot are filled in with angels, saints, and other emblematic figures, and on Sunday last plants and coloured tulips stood on each side of the screen. The altar was made as bright and attractive as candles, flowers, and coloured hangings could make it. Six candles were on the super-altar—the ledge at the back of the mensa, variously known as "super-altar," "altar gradine" or "retable"—and two smaller tapers were interspersed on the slab below; there were about as many vases of flowers as one is accustomed to see on the altars of St. Alban's, Holborn, All Saints', Margaret street, and the other "High" London Churches; and the fringed super frontal and the beautiful frontal, or antependium, were similar to those now in very general use in all but Evangelical churches. One other ornamental feature must be noted. Behind the flowers which made the altar so bright were five angelic figures with golden wings—a novelty in altar decoration which we do not remember to have met with previously. So fond are the clergy of St. James's of tapers that on Sunday last two flanked even the credence—the small side table on which, for the greater convenience of the celebrant, the elements are placed until the time shall come for their consecration. If we say that some half a dozen banners, chiefly of satin, bearing on them representations of Our Lord, of the Virgin and Child, of the Chalice, and of the Virgin, and one inscribed, "Sancta Dei genitrix," we shall, we think, have completed an inventory of St. James's.

Morning prayer was commenced as usual at half-past ten; the church was very full, there were many strangers present, and a most devout and calm regular congregation. No emissary from the bishop made his appearance this time, and consequently the farce enacted on the previous Sunday was not repeated. Morning prayer was "said," not "sung," which some ill-natured people might have averred was like "going from one extreme to the other"; but with that we have nothing to do. The simple fact is that Psalms, *Te Deum*, and all were said without a note of accompaniment, and very dull they were to listen to. A little after eleven o'clock began the "high" service of the Holy Communion. The office is celebrated at Hatcham in this wise. A long procession is formed in the sacristy. It is composed of two small boys clad in white surplices over scarlet cassocks, and each wearing a scarlet zucchetto or skull-cap; a thurifer, similarly robed, but without the zucchetto; a young bearing a tall brass crucifix, and another carrying a brass cross; a number of choir boys in white surplices over purple cassocks; the men of the choir; some half-a-dozen clergy in surplice and biretta (the black, almost square cap worn by Roman Catholic priests); the "server," whose duty it is to assist the celebrant at the holy table; and the celebrant himself, correctly vested in biretta, alb, stole, and, not to enter into too minute details, the chasuble, or vestment, ornamented at the back with embroidered orphreys in a Y shape. Clergy and choir file into the chancel and take up their position, and then Mr. Tooth proceeds to incense the altar. Standing before the altar he turns to his right, puts incense into the thurible, blesses the fragrant powder, and then, when it has been lighted, incenses the altar in the middle and at the two ends. The celebrant is himself incensed by the server, and, after the "Introit"—which the choir have meantime been singing—the priest again incenses the altar. At St. James's incense is also used during the singing of the "Sanctus," and once, if our memory serves us aright, subsequently. Just before the 'Canon' six youths retire to the sacristy, and return therefrom carrying lighted candles, and, ranging themselves before the alter, stand in that position during the "elevation" —a word upon which Mr. Tooth puts a liberal construction, for he raises the elements above his head. After the elevation the six candle-bearers retire. In order to call attention to the consecration of the elements, what sounds like the "quarters" of a small clock, strike. When Mr. Tooth had communicated himself, he administered the Holy Communion to three persons, a man, a lady, and a girl; the composition being that the other members of the congregation had communicated at an earlier celebration. About the actual service itself there is nothing more to describe, save that the singing was admirable, that Mr. Tooth's sermon bore on the Christmas festival, and counselled "patience" on the part of his flock, and that, in giving the blessing, he made the sign of the cross "in the air," but that is usually done now in many of our churches.

We have, however, yet to describe a scene which was both exciting and very painful to witness. Early in the service of the Holy Communion there had been a tapping at the north door and mitted requests for admittance by some unseen and unknown person or persons outside To these requests no attention was paid further than the pushing under the door, by one of the congregation inside, of a slip of paper on which was doubtless written a civil negative. The church had gradually become overfull, and presently the doors at the west end seemed to be burst open and a crowd of interlopers made their way into the church, fighting their way in. Some of these entered the church with their hats on, and all were bent upon a disturbance. At least one man who wore his hat had that covering knocked off, and there were cries of "Turn them out!, angry gesticulations, and every indication of a very serious riot. It appeared as if the rioters—for such they must be called—intended to force their way up the nave and thence to the altar. If this was their intention they were foiled in it, for they got no further up the body of the church than perhaps ten or a dozen yards. Here they were stopped by a compact body of the congregation, and made no more way. While the eyes of most of the congregation were turned towards the door, and one was wondering what would happen next, Mr. Tooth stood calmly before the altar, his back to the people, and, so far as we could see, unmoved by the rioting. The sisters, attached to the church were, at least outwardly, undisturbed by the noise, but for the rest of the congregation, many of them stood up on the seats and some ladies fainted. Great tact was shown by the organist, who continued playing a loud voluntary while the noise was at its height. In about a quarter of an hour silence was restored; the beaten ringleaders of this gross outrage on religion and decency were quieted; and the service proceeded uninterruptedly to the end. One thing is quite certain, that had the rioters attempted violence on the clergy or choir, or succeeded in forcing their way any where near the altar, the male portion of the congregation, who showed equal forbearance and pluck, would have made a *cordon* and beaten them off. The rioters, however, seemed aghast at their own temerity. They slunk back when they saw the bold front of the congregation, and contended themselves with the cheap and feeble insult of hooting the clergy as they walked to Mr. Tooth's house close by, and with receiving a few of the male members of the congregation in the same pitiful manner. Among the clergy present were Mr. Mackonochie and Mr. Maxwell, of St. Alban's, Holborn; and Mr. Dale, jun., Lord Kilcourcie, and the Hon. C. L. Wood (president of the English Church Union) were also in the church.

That the clergy and congregation of St James's are fully resolved to maintain the attitude, which, after mature deliberation, they have adopted, was made perfectly plain by an incident at the end of the service. After the clergy and choir had retired to the sacristy, the congregation, of their own volition, sang the hymn "The Catholic Faith" (from the "Hymnal Noted"), the refrain of which, "Faith of our father! Holy Faith! We will be true to thee till death!" they gave with great energy, and, so to speak, defiantly. During the singing of the last verses the choir-boys, divested of their surplices, the adult choristers, and others grouped themselves in front of the rood-screen, facing the altar, and took up the strain.—*Home News.*

THE SWISS WATCH TRADE.

A Swiss correspondent writes to the *Times* under date Neuchâtel, January 1 :—

"The crisis in the watch trade of Switzerland is the main question which occupies public opinion and the Press in some of the French-speaking Cantons of this country. You are, of course, well aware that, out of the 250,000 souls, the population of the Cantons of Neuchâtel and Geneva, and of the French-speaking part of the Canton of Berne, no less than 40,000 men and women are engaged in that industry, representing thus a population of about 150,000 souls whose means of existence depend exclusively upon the watch trade. The fact of an industrial crisis breaking out in a trade giving employment to so many hands would be of itself a grievous occurrence, even if it were not aggravated by certain special circumstances. But the speedy rate at which the crisis broke on the country immediately after the years 1864-1872, when the trade was in a stage of its most vigorous development, together with the circumstance that the crisis presses upon localities where all other trades are almost totally absent, and where capital necessary for the starting of new enterprises is wanting or rare, the watch industry having been carried until now on the footing of small industry —all these circumstances immensely aggravate the difficulty.

"It is easy to conceive that an industrial crisis involving so many interests, its causes, and the remedies for it, preoccupy all minds, employers as well as working men, far above any question of politics, home or foreign, and that they are now the main topics discussed in the Press. The Government of the canton of Berne took their part in the subject by announcing in March last a competition for prizes to be awarded for the best essays treating the following questions :—' What are the causes of the crisis, and the means of remedying it?' and next,' What are the auxiliary trades which it would be desirable to introduce into the Bernese Jura, and the means of introducing them?' Eleven papers having been forwarded, prizes were awarded to the authors of three of them, and the papers have just appeared, printed by order of Government. Besides a tradesman M. Favre-Perret, having returned from the United States of North America, where he was a member of the Jury at the Philadelphia Exhibition, has just delivered in the principal centres of the watch trade a series of lectures on the watch industry in the United States, and on the competition between it and the trade of Switzerland. All these discussions have brought up a good deal of very valuable information as to the whole subject, and the further prospects of that branch of industry, which information I shall try now to condense.

"As to the present state of the watch industry in Switzerland—which, as you know, is carried out almost exclusively with hands, without the help of machinery, and by small industrials—it must be observed, before all, that the division of labour in it, as in other industries, has reached perhaps its utmost limits. Sufficient to say, that a repeating watch goes through the hand, of no less than 150 different workmen before being delivered to commerce. With such a division of labour, long apprenticeship was rendered almost superfluous; so that any man, without being acquainted at all with the watch industry before, might be able to learn a branch of it in the course of a few weeks. This last circumstance, together with the relative high wages offered, induced during the time of prosperity of the trade a good many agricultural labourers to leave their former occupation and dedicate themselves to the watch industry. A superabundance of hands soon ensued, accompanied by a falling of wages, and, besides, the quality of the products manufactured became yearly worse and worse. Only some few tradesmen continued to manufacture watches of higher qualities, while the majority of them supplied the markets with the lowest kind of products, known under a special name *la patronge*. For some time, however, this *patronge* found an easy sale in the United States of North America. But, as might be expected, the Americans began then to manufacture watches themselves, and, introducing into the industry the work of machinery on a large scale, they were soon able to manufacture their watches at the same low prices as Switzerland, and also of the best qualities. Thence the Swiss products fell in America into discredit, and the imports of them decreased at a rapid rate. In 1864 the import of Swiss watches into the United States numbered 169,000 pieces, worth £339,000; and, regularly increasing until 1872 it reached that year the number of 366,000 watches (£595,000). But after 1872 the imports fell speedily, being—204,000 watches (£349,000) in 1873; 187 000 watches (£373,000) in 1874; 134,000 (£248,000) in 1875; and in 1876 it will not have exceeded 75,000 watches (about £172,000). It is obvious that such a speedy decrease, about £423,000 during four years, alone would have almost paralysed the Swiss watch industry.

"At the same time, the American watch manufactories were increasing in proportion, and there is no reason to doubt they will receive a further development. The oldest and most important watch manufactory of the United States belonging to the Waltham Watch Company (Mass.) was founded in 1854, but its prosperity dates only from the time of the Secession War; and now it gives occupation to 1,360 men, who produce daily no less than 425 watches. The Elgin Watch Company, second to the former, occupies 970 men, and produces daily 300 watches. Besides these, there are six or seven large establishments engaged in the same work. In short, the United States manufactures, who in 1869 produced together no more than 15,000 watches, three years later manufactured yearly 100,000; and now they have already reached the number of 250,000 pieces. Nay, more, the American watches enter now into serious competition with the Swiss ones even in European markets. In Great Britain, for instance, the imports of them reached already from 25,000 to 30,000 pieces, and American trade factories have even been established in Russia. Besides, the European watches can hardly penetrate into the United States, having to pay a duty of 25 per cent.

"But the United States are not the only competitors with the Swiss watch trade. France, also, which some 20 years ago was a fair market for Swiss watches, enters now in the competition with them. Besancon (where the watch trade was introduced by a colony of watchmakers from Neuchâtel) is becoming an important centre of the same industry, so that nowadays the Besancon watches almost entirely supply the French market, rivaling at the same time the foreign import at a speedy rate. Manufacturing in 1845 but 54,000 watches, Besancon supplied, in 1852, 192,000 pieces; in 1865, 296,000; and in 1875, 426,000. The import of foreign ware diminishes obviously in proportion, so that in 1875 it numbered only about 50,000 watches, mostly from Switzerland.

"Summing up these various facts we see that the crisis which the Swiss watch trade is now undergoing, far from being due to some accidental causes, is the necessary result of deeply involved economical causes and that the only means to alleviate its consequences would be a complete transformation of the principles on which the industry is now carried on. As to the various remedies proposed, M. Favre-Perret arrives at the conclusion that the only means of overcoming the difficulty is completely and immediately to abolish the small workshops now existing in the Swiss Jura, and to establish, as the Americans do, large manufactories fabricating watches by means of mechanical processes. He points out that the 40,000 workmen now engaged in the watch industry in the Swiss Jurand, working by hand, produce each but 40 watches yearly, and their products are generally of inferior qualities, while in the United States the yearly production of each workman is represented by an average of 150 watches, which are, moreover, of good quality. The production, with the help of machinery, is thus improved and raised to a rate of about four times. Certainly, he says, by introducing the great industry to take the place of the small Switzerland will not recover the American market; but it will be able at least to enter without disadvantage into competition with American products in the European markets. The large manufactories and the use of machinery are thus the means recommended by M. Favre-Perret.

"These conclusions appear, however, too radical to many other tradesmen, and they endeavour to elude the difficulty by other means, which would maintain the mode of production existing now. They propose to lengthen the time of apprenticeship and make the training more serious than now; to establish more schools for the watch industry, for the training of watchmakers who would study the art so as to reach in it a high degree of perfection (a certain number of such schools already exist in the principal towns of the Swiss Jura); to establish foreign trade factories in order to facilitate sales; to conclude Commercial Treaties for the diminution of duties imposed on Swiss watches; to propagate a law compelling manufacturers to affix their trade-marks to their products, &c. I doubt, however, if such measures are sufficient to give new life to an industry which is so sick as that of watchmaking in Switzerland is at the present time.

"As to industries which might be a fair substitute for the watch industry, or give work to a part of the men unemployed now, the essays mentioned above point out, among other things, that the manufacturing of clocks and of box chronometers, the table silversmith's industry, the fabrication of arms, &c. The author of one of the essays also points out that in 1875 household furniture to the value of £15,880, hats to the value of £7,140 and made articles to the value of £6,070 were imported into the Swiss Jura, besides 10,541 cwt. of perfumery and 14,840 cwt. of mercer's wares; and he proposes, therefore, to manufacture these products at home instead of importing them from abroad.

"Such are the various proposals made at present, and each of them has obviously many difficulties. But be it as it may, something necessarily must be done, and done with the least delay."

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